



RESERVIST

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FIRST UNIT TRAINING YEAR

Selected Manning Units Have Training Afloat

Since ORTUPS unit training was comprised of two weeks active duty training in Port Security, it followed that ORTUAG unit members would receive two weeks training afloat.

This was accomplished by the combined efforts of the various District Commanders, District Reserve Directors, and Commanding Officers of CG vessels. In some cases Naval Reserve vessels were made available for this program.

The purpose of training afloat with operational units of the Coast

Continued on p. 2 col. 3

Recruit Training

For the past few years Reserve recruit training has been performed at the Coast Guard Receiving Centers Alameda, California, and Cape May, New Jersey. This year, during the first quarter of Fiscal '55, 1252 recruits were trained at Cape May and 445 at Alameda.

The importance of this training cannot be over-emphasized since the Reservist needs this two-week period, in addition to weekly drill meetings, to gain enough experience and knowledge to qualify him for integration with the Regular service when he is activated.

Continued on p. 4 col. 1

Fiscal '55 A Unit Training Year

It was determined that Fiscal '55 should be a unit training year and as early as January plans were formulated to afford all hands either two weeks of unit training or, for new recruits, two weeks of recruit training at either Alameda or Cape May Receiving Stations. Headquarters sent to the various districts a letter including a general format of the subject matter to be covered and, in turn, District Reserve Directors put the wheels in action for the respective units within their districts.

Many obstacles had to be surmounted in order that the intended operation might function smoothly and the greatest amount of training might be realized in a two-week period. Quarters, messing facilities, bedding and transportation for the units while in training were only a few of the problems confronting the Reserve Directors. Through the combined efforts of the Reserve units, the Reserve Directors, and the complete cooperation of the District Commanders and their respective commands, unit training for Fiscal '55 was highly successful.

To briefly illustrate an example of coordinated action and cooperation, it is well to cite ORTUAG 02-510 of Wheeling, West Virginia. This unit is relatively new and consists of fifty men, 37 of whom had not had recruit training. Since this was a new unit, a rapid indoctrination was planned and arrangements were made to follow up two weeks of recruit training at Cape May with two weeks training afloat. It was decided that the recruit training period would be held during the last two weeks of Fiscal '54 and the afloat training during the first two weeks of Fiscal '55, making possible a continuous four-week

Continued on p. 4 col. 2



Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

Aboard the USCGC KLAMATH at Seattle, Wash., men of ORTUAG 13-935 learn how to tie a proper bowline. Marlinspike seamanship classes were included during this unit's two week training cruise.

ORTUPS Reservists Had A Busy Schedule

Meet John Doe, SA, USCGR, a member of ORTUPS 00-000, at Anyplace, USA.

Doe is a mythical, typical Coast Guard Reservist who participated in ORTUPS unit training this past summer. Let's join him during his two weeks active duty for training.

Doe's mornings began just as sailors' mornings have begun for many years; reveille, chow, policing of living spaces, and quarters for muster and colors at 0800.

The first day was a particularly interesting one for Doe. The trainees went to the firing range to learn how to use the M-1 rifle. The morning was devoted to range procedure, safety instruction, and dry firing. In the afternoon there was actual firing. Doe likes rifles and completed the course with a qualifying score.

The second day was more of the same except the .45 caliber pistol replaced the M-1 rifle. Doe found he remembered quite a lot about the .45 pistol from his unit drill meeting lectures. Returning to the barracks, Doe noted he wasn't on the watch list so he went on liberty with a couple of buddies to enjoy some local sight-seeing.

The next morning found Doe's group at the dock for a cruise aboard a 40-foot utility boat. It wasn't a pleasure cruise, however, and the Reservists had some practical experience in handling lines and fenders, picking up floating objects, and docking and undocking. While he was handling her wheel, Doe saw the importance of the Rules of the Road. In the fairly crowded harbor he had a chance to see how the rules are actually used. He didn't feel too sure on some of them and made a mental note to review them. There was more training on the 40-footer: anchoring, towing and being towed, and some simple piloting. The third day was gone before Doe realized it.

Shipboard familiarization was on the schedule the fourth day. This involved a visit aboard a 327-foot Coast Guard cutter moored nearby. First a ship's officer explained the ship's organization. Then the leading chief petty officer of each division told the trainees about his respective division and duties. The chief boatswain's mate showed them all the deck gear; the chief machinist's mate took them on a tour of the engine-rooms; the chief quartermaster explained the workings of the bridge, CIC, and radio central; the chief gunner's mate supervised while Reservists manned some of the ship's guns. The trainees took part in general drills with the ship's company and once again Doe found

the day had passed quickly.

That evening Doe took his turn on watch. He stood a roving security watch from 1800 to 2400 with the regular watchstander. The Regular Coast Guardsman explained his duties on watch to Doe, emphasizing the need for constant alertness to responsibilities during this assignment.

The next day's schedule called for fire-fighting. The ORTUPS group left the base early since they had to travel by bus to a nearby Navy fire-fighting school. First they had a general review of fire-fighting and then came the actual experience in extinguishing fires. Doe noted that what he had learned in theory worked out well in practice. A high spot for Doe was putting on an oxygen-breathing apparatus and spending three minutes in a smoke-filled compartment.

Saturday morning, the sixth day, Doe and his shipmates turned to for field day. There was barracks inspection, personnel inspection, and if inspection was passed....liberty!

Monday morning Doe's group reported at the Captain of the Port's office on the waterfront. The day's training was scheduled for explosives loading, regulations for security of ports, harbors, vessels, and waterfront facilities, boarding and search of vessels, cargo handling, anti-sabotage problems, and fingerprinting. The afternoon was devoted to investigation procedures, safety, riots and strikes, use of the night stick, and issuance of Port Security cards.

Doe found himself assigned to mess cooking on Tuesday, something every non-rated man is detailed for at some time or other.

It rained on Wednesday so the morning was spent inside with flashing light drill, semaphore drill, marlinspike seamanship, and instruction in the use of the night stick. Lectures and movies on ABC (atomic, biological, chemical) Defense filled the afternoon schedule. That evening, instead of liberty, Doe went to see a movie on the base.

Thursday was another "big day" for Seaman Apprentice Doe. His ORTUPS group made a morning visit to a Coast Guard buoy depot. Reservist trainees saw buoys being worked on before they were taken out to their assigned stations. The men went aboard a buoy tender and saw the booms and rigging used to lift the buoys to the buoy deck or to place them in the water. The afternoon was spent at the Captain of the Port's office for a review of the port security phase of training. And then it was all over, except for a last morning critique or general discussion by all hands on the two weeks training.

Doe was logged "ashore" in the

afternoon and soon was on his way home with memories of a fast-moving but thoroughly rewarding two weeks of training.

CG Vessels Used For ORTUAG Cruises

In ORTUAG training this year, the following Coast Guard vessels were made available for cruises and instruction:

CACTUS (WAGL)	ANDROSCOGGIN (WPG)
ABSECON (WAVP)	SASSAFRAS (WAGL)
PCNCHAIRAIN (WPG)	WOODBINE (WAGL)
TANEY (WPG)	HEATHER (WAGL)
NIKE (WPC)	PERSEUS (WPC)
YEATON (WSC)	MORRIS (WSC)
TAMAROA (WAT)	CGC95305 (Search and
FIREBUSH (WAGL)	rescue patrol craft)
MACKINAW (WAGB)	WILLOW (WAGL)
MARIPOSA (WAGL)	KLAMATH (WPG)

VESSEL MANNING-Cont. from p. 1

Guard and Navy was to re-indoctrinate and train ORTUAG officers and men in new procedures and developments aboard ship.

To achieve the most benefit from this type of training, the Reservist was integrated into the watch quarter and station bill of the ship he was aboard so that he might learn by "doing" rather than by just "observing". He was not a "passenger", he was a productive member of the ship's company, standing watches, turning to, and in all respects performing the same duties as his counterpart in the Regular service.

This program was accomplished successfully through the outstanding cooperation and interest shown by the officers and men of the various Coast Guard vessels that participated. These personnel not only aided in the actual on-board training, but in most cases also gave much of their in port time in assisting in the instruction of Reservists.

These cruises proved entertaining as well as informative. For example, ORTUAG 05-329, Richmond, Virginia, and ORTUAG 05-455, Portsmouth, Virginia, sailed on the CGC ABSECON (WAVP-374) and their itinerary read as follows:

Depart Norfolk	1154R 2 Aug.
Arrive San Juan	1930R 5 Aug.
Depart San Juan	0800R 7 Aug.
Arrive St. Thomas	1300R 7 Aug.
Depart St. Thomas	0400R 9 Aug.
Arrive rendezvous off Chesapeake	
Capes for live submarine training	0700R 12. Aug.
Arrive Norfolk	0800R 13 Aug.

The cruise training schedules for ORTUAG members proved to be of great value as practical service experience and gave many Reservists a chance, also, to see a little more of the world.

Summer Training Ashore And Afloat



**NUMBER OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO ORTU'S INDICATED WITH 100% ATTENDANCE FISCAL YEAR '54
(LISTED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS)**

1ST NO	2ND NO	3RD NO	5TH NO	7TH NO	8TH NO	9TH NO	11TH NO	12TH NO	13TH NO	14TH NO	17TH NO
01-342 13	02-115 8	03-162 2	05-139 6	07-129 4	08-425 14	09-054 2	11-055 6	12-423 3	13-360 14	14-295 9	17-205 3
510 2	225 6	180 4	140 4	185 2	427 2	098 3	190 6	535 4	930 11		
542 67	330 2	365 2	147 4	195 3	470 3	163 2	378 1	655 5	933 2		
543 1	355 2	408 1	148 6	408 1	610 6	237 4	230 5	425 6	935 2		
642 1	430 2	605 4	408 5	480 2		203 2	305 1	695 2	960 7		
884 5	510 1	315 3	796 2	480 2		529 6	310 1		965 7		
	565 4	325 10		557 2		588 5	313 2		695 1		
	580 3	867 1				592 4	655 2				
		393 5				668 3	315 1				
		405 6									
		703 4									
		856 1									
		853 4									
		415 18									

RECRUIT TRAINING-Cont. from p. 1

Upon arriving at one of these two Recruit Training Centers, the trainee undergoes an indoctrination period which includes lectures and films and, for the remaining time, receives intensive training in Military Drill, Seamanship, Small Boats, Fire-fighting, Physical Education, Small Arms, First Aid and MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

The seamanship training includes Marlinspike seamanship, instruction on the steering trainer, and duties of the helmsman and lookout, with emphasis being placed on the practical side of such training.

Small boat training includes lowering and raising of boats, rowing, handling boats alongside and the associated commands, and some training under power and sail.

Fire-fighting training is concerned with actual practice in the use of standard service fire-fighting equipment and an indoctrination as to its use and function under various conditions and types of fire.

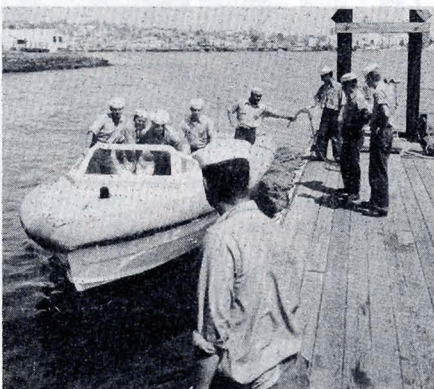
The Reserve recruit is also given training in Judo and swimming as well as a general physical conditioning program. He receives Small Arms training and weapons nomenclature and, under expert supervision, fires courses in Small Arms on the range.

All training at Alameda and Cape May is directed toward preparing the Reserve recruit for active duty and to further supplement or indoctrinate him for the training he receives within his own ORTU, either before or after his recruit training. With this mission kept constantly in mind, the Reservist will best prepare himself to serve with the Coast Guard in the event of mobilization.

Excellent Photo Response

The Coast Guard RESERVIST wishes to extend "congratulations" to District Public Information personnel, District Reserve Directors and Commanding Officers of ORTUs for the fine response to Headquarters' request for training pictures.

Besides the photos published in this issue, training pictures were put on display at Headquarters and many were placed with local newspapers.



*Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo
Small boat handling is practiced by Reservists of ORTUPS 11-190, San Diego, Calif., during their two week active duty for training in August.*

FISCAL '55-Cont. from p. 1

training period for this unit. This was accomplished by the coordinated efforts of the District Commanders and Reserve Directors of the Second and Fifth Districts as well as the Commanding Officer, Cape May Receiving Center, the Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Base, Portsmouth, Virginia, and the Commanding Officers of the various Fifth District vessels aboard which the afloat training was completed.

Training Is A Continuous Project

Coast Guard Reserve training will continue to be the big mission of our Reserve program. The true effect of training can never be realized unless, or when, we find ourselves in combat or under emergency conditions.

Even though a successful summer of training has been completed, it is important for all of us to bear down more on all future training.

It is understood that every district and individual Reserve unit will have its problems, and what will work for one may not work for another. So let's step out of the rut of cut-and-dried routine and advance to a training system that utilizes all of our leaders.

A commanding officer will attain greater understanding and support from his subordinate officers and petty officers if they feel they are in his confidence from the start.

The junior officers and petty officers are the backbone of all services so cue them on their responsibilities and follow up with thorough backing and support.

Remember always that conscientious and effective training develop confidence and teamwork...the backbone of every operational unit!

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